The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,130—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any other weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on MONDAY, 29th August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 26th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 14th September, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 14th of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inc'usive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Rs. 80	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	Including Wines.
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	Without food.
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have accommodation of first and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company's
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.
s. s. ILLYRIA	G. Dorcich	1,927	400	30th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	320	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Maeussig, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	31st Aug.
HISPANIA	J. Laird.	3,500	700	14th Sept.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
HISPANIA	J. Laird.	3,500	700	15th Dec.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	11th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	24th Sept.
ELYSIA	J. Harris	2,700	600	29th Oct.
INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	12th Nov.
ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	31st Dec.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

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PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERENEBYE, wife of EDULJEE SHAPURJEE LAWYER, has contracted to purchase from DADI JEHANGEER, the immoveable property mentioned below. All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest, in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, at his office, No. 28, Meadow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 900 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 127, Collector's new No. 986, old survey No. 98 and new survey No. 3148, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 82, all which premises are situate at or on western side of the Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Fort in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of Luxumibai, widow of Setteba Salla, partly by the property of Savitribai, widow of Keshev Narayen, partly by the property of Kalkushroo Merwan Irani, and partly by the property of the said Dadi Jehangeer, on or towards the north partly by the house of Babaji Ramji Bhundari, Mahadev Ramjee Bhundari, and Gunput Ramjee Bhundari, partly by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Dadi Jehangeer, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Ruttonjee Rustomjee Rana, and partly by sweepers passage, separating the premises from the properties of Purshotum Janardhunjee and Pandoorng Kashnath, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgur and other tenants of the said Dadi Jehangeer.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1881.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. H. Chapman.	30th Aug
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	J. P. Hassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	W. S. Thompson.	20th „
s. ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	29th „
— MALWA	2359	500	M. De Horne	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tonulin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	26th Aug.
KHIVA	2800	450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	23rd „
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and Back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th August, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

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Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

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HAVE ON SALE,
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TREACHER & Co.'s SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 30.

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KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.

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KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT.

ARE INDISPUTALY SUPERIOR to all imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness, and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts, while in a fluid form, being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs. 2 8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz.	„ 3 0
EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz.	„ 1 4
Quarter-pound Jars	„ 2 8
Half „ „	„ 4 12
One „ „	„ 9 4

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEA-SICKNESS.

"I AM glad to inform you that your VIVONE has proved in my experience a most admirable antidote to Sea-sickness. During the voyage between Madras and Rangoon last month, when the weather was very rough, as well as that between Madras and Calcutta subsequently, I gave it to several lady passengers who were prostrated with sea-sickness, one especially who was so far weakened as to be quite hysterical, and in every case the effect was immediate cessation of sickness, and soon after, ability to take and retain food without unpleasant consequences. As I was not aware that VIVONE had this property I was agreeably surprised at these results, and feel that I ought to let you know for the benefit of others.—August 17th, 1881."

The above has been received from a Commander in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s service, with his kind permission to publish it.

PRICE OF VIVONE:
Dozen Rs. 3 ; two dozens, with case, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ANDREW MARTIN, son of MARY ANN MARTIN, of Kingstown, St. Vincent, West Indies, is requested to COMMUNICATE HIS ADDRESS to the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1881.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE COLLECTION of REVISED NEW TESTAMENT. Price from Re. 1 to Rs. 20 each.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

WATERLOW and SON'S SELF-INKED STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, Gold mounted, for pockets, Rs. 14-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIFTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Sixty per share for the half year ended 30th June last will be made payable on and after SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, to the Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the registered Book on the 24th instant, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 25th, to MONDAY, the 29th, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, 23rd August, 1881.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to one o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, for the SUPPLY for one year, at this port, by contract, of the ARTICLES for use in the OFFICERS' GENERAL MESS of H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP-SHIPS specified in a schedule, which can be seen at this office.

The quantities stated in the schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troop-ships.

In tendering the prices of bullocks and sheeps the weight of the animals should be specified. Rate should also be given for cattle if ordered to be stall fed for three months before supply.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.

Tenders, forms of which can be obtained at this office, should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troopships."

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 22nd August, 1881.

SPARKLING VIN-VITÆ,

A DELICIOUS and wholesome sparkling PHOSPHATED IRON BEVERAGE, NON-ALCOHOLIC, a BRAIN and NERVE TONIC and NUTRIENT TONIC BEVERAGE of stimulating and exhilarating power, possessing a finest and unequalled AROMA and TASTE, is AGREEABLE, INVIGORATING and INVALUABLE as a delightful Tonic Drink for all ages, and all classes of PEOPLE, both as a source of physical and mental energy of every day life, and also in illness.

TAKEN with meals VIN-VITÆ stimulates the Appetite and assists Digestion. By its daily use it checks Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other DISORDERS of the Bowels caused by the excessive heat of the climate. It prevents skin Eruptions and Prickly Heat, the most troublesome of Indian ailments.

TO weak children and consumptive people VIN-VITÆ forms an essential article for daily use, as under its beneficial influence Health and Vigour are speedily restored, night sweats cease and a healthy natural sleep is obtained.

VIN-VITÆ is beneficial to women during lactation, and especially during the convalescent stage of many depressing disorders.

VIN-VITÆ is safely recommended to patients in cases where ALL ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE IS OBJECTIONABLE.

VIN-VITÆ is strongly commended to the notice of those whose MENTAL and PHYSICAL POWERS are overstrained by much BRAIN-WORK and BODILY EXERTION.

Per doz., Rs. 2-8 ; per case of two doz., Rs. 5-8.

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Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

PURE DRINKING WATER.

THIS can be obtained by using "CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS," which THOMSON and TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, &c., of Rampart Row, Bombay supply in all sizes. Families requiring a really good and reliable Filter cannot do better than purchase one of these very necessary articles of domestic economy.

They are particularly recommended to Families and Gentlemen residing in the Mofussil where water is of doubtful purity.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Half Gallon	9	8	Two Gallons	17	0
One „	12	0	Three „	21	0
			Four „	30	0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
5, RAMPART ROW, AND KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

A NOVELTY IN BILLIARD BALLS.

IVORINE, IVORINE, IVORINE,

is the most perfect imitation of Ivory,

AT HALF THE PRICE.

IVORINE BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS do not crack, warp, or get out of shape, and are superior in every respect to the so-called Compressed Cotton or Celluloid Balls.

PRICE.

Billiard Balls, per set of	3	(match size)	.....	Rs. 24
Pool do.	do.	9	.....	„ 72
Do. do.	do.	12	.....	„ 96
Pyramid do.	do.	16	.....	„ 128

To be had only from the SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. J. ROBERTS and Co. beg to notify that they will publish in a few days their newly revised Price List, and will be happy to forward it post-free on application.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

31, Lombard Street, London, E. C.

CONTRACTORS in India wishing to tender for the CONSTRUCTION of the above line should appoint Agents in England to represent them.

The Specifications will be ready by the end of September and the work let by the end of October.

No further notice will be given in India.

BUNGALOWS TO BE LET at MATHERAN for OCTOBER SEASON.

			Rent Rs.
The Byke	..	..	400
The Hermitage	..	..	450
The Rugby Lodge	..	..	450
Scott's Bungalow	..	..	500
Beehive	..	..	300
Ewart Lodge	..	..	300
Keepsake	..	..	350
Lynche's Bungalow	..	..	300
Woodland	..	..	300
Coxon's Bungalow	..	..	300
Springwood	..	..	400
Craighi Burn	..	..	300
The Folly	..	..	500
Caprera House	..	..	400
Florence Lodge	..	..	400
Arnold Lodge	..	..	350
Mary Lodge	..	..	300
Aladin House	..	..	300
Barr Cottage	..	..	300
Fleetwood	..	..	300
Bella Vista	..	..	400
Rozario Cottage	..	..	400
Forest Lodge	..	..	300
Maria Cottage	..	..	400
Stone House	..	..	450

For further particulars such as plan of Matheran Hill, plans of all Bungalows showing particulars of accommodation, and list of furniture, apply to

B. SAKARAMJI & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.

33, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY METALS AND GOODS AT THE METAL MART, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to public auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p. m., at the Metal Mart, Byculla, sundry metals and goods belonging to the late firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., consisting of sheet zinc, galvanized plain and corrugated iron, galvanized wire, crowbars, steel of sorts and sizes, files of sizes, rope blocks, rivets, Scotch and Lowmoor screws, nails, cast and wrought iron pipes and fittings, paints, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.:—

3 bales grey dhooties.
5 cases yellow jacconets.
3 bales grey shirtings.

On account of the underwriters, ex "Trentham Hall"—H M H J—121—1 case damaged rugs.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th August, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Goods landed ex S. S. Loch Rannoch at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Lloyds Agents and Agents for Captain Lee of the S. S. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the Prince's Dock, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on account of the concerned—

A number of packages consisting of glassware, colors, stores, Hink's burners, eau de cologne, toys, oilmanstores, apothecary ware, types, candles, drugs, and chemicals, stationery, walking sticks, confectionery, cutlery.

Terms.—A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay customs and town dues before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within 2 days from the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 23, Upper Colaba, next door to the H. H. Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light Victoria phaeton, and a strong bay horse, &c., the property of Major W. G. Moyle, A.A.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor) the handsome and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, &c., the property of Mr. A. Bayford and others.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable ordnance stores.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSE AT TODD STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23.

THE main feature of the home advices by wire yesterday is the further withdrawal of £225,000 from the Bank of England for North America, indicating that a steady drain of gold from the bank has regularly set in. The market rates of discount are quoted unchanged, but the anticipation of dearer money is clearly indicated by the heavy drop which has taken place in Consols, which are ⅜ lower at 99⅞. The 3½ per cent. Indian Loan is also ¼ lower at 103½, but French Rentes are unchanged at 117¾, and in enfaced Rupee paper Fours-and-a-half are ¼ higher.

In General Produce Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unaltered. Linseed is firm, with a partial advance of 3d. per quarter ; and the same report applies to Rapeseed. Wheat is firm, and in London a further partial improvement of 3d. to 6d. per quarter is quoted in Calcutta descriptions to arrive. Bombay qualities in Liverpool, however, show no alteration, and private messages, it is said, report a quieter feeling all round.

The Manchester Piece-goods market yesterday, Reuter says, closed quiet ; but cotton in Liverpool was steady at previous prices, the day's sales being 10,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were quoted ⅛ higher at 12 3-16 cents, November shipment 26 points higher at 10·83 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follow :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Two days' Receipts	8,000	2,400	1,600
Three days' do.	11,000	4,200	2,500
Total since 1st Sept	5,756,000	4,927,000	4,441,000

EXCHANGE to-day has been firm, without actual change in rates. One bank has been a seller of usance bills at 1-32d. over previous rates, whilst another has been a buyer at 1-32d. less than yesterday. On the average, however, the general tendency has been the same, and to all present appearance, we require some outside influence to intervene before a material alteration takes place. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	..Rs. 7 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	..Rs. 7 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight..	..Rs. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..Rs. 8 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	..Rs. 8 3-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	..2·12	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer again to-day. Fours-and-a-half are unaltered at Rs. 109, being out of the speculative market here ; but Fours have found ready buyers first at Rs. 100½, then at Rs. 101, and at the close Rs. 101¼ to ⅜. The panic feeling appears to have quite disappeared from the market and speculators, who four days ago were begging people to take their holdings at any price, provided the buyers paid cash, are now quite as strong on the other tack, and make it quite a favour to sell a large amount for future delivery. It seems to us, however, that they are now showing quite as much an excess of confidence as they previously did the reverse ; and although up to a certain point we consider the recovery justified, we should advise investors to look at the position of the London money market before committing themselves to any extent. From the way Gold is now leaving the Bank of England it is by no means an unlikely thing that the rate of discount in London before long may see 4 or even 5 per cent., and in that case 4 per cent. Government Paper here at par would be an anomaly.

SHARES to-day have been very quiet. In Banks there is no change to notice. In Land Companies, Colabas are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 965, and Port Cannings Rs. 5 down at Rs. 210. In Press Companies the only changes to record are a decline of Rs. 5 in New Indian and Rs. 15 in Prince of Wales. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull, with a general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, with the exception of Dhurrumseys, in which the fall is Rs. 30.

COTTON is unchanged in value, and for export we have not heard of any new business having been done.

SEEDS are unaltered ; but for Wheat the enquiry is much less active and prices are nominally Re. 1 per candy lower, with no buyers at the decline.

FREIGHTS to-day are quieter all round, and we have not heard of a single new transaction of any importance. Steamers, however, are not offering at any lower rates.

PIECE-GOODS are steady on the spot, and for future delivery a slightly more active demand has been apparent on a sterling basis, on the strength of the collapse in outward rates of freight which Reuter advises.

COALS are quiet, but unchanged, at previous values.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	120
Chartd Bank L. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chartd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	490
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	600	500	all	40	470
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	26
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	940
Dholiera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	230
Kaiser India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,950
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	45 p.s.	445
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	495
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	292
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	175
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75	1,050
Sind & Puniaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	520
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	570
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	170 160
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,400
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	395
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Royal Insurance Co.	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,100
Bombay Mining	30,000	A	10	3½	nomi. 2
.....	1,000	B	100	100	118
.....	2,000		500	all Rs. 90	880
.....	1,000		100	100	165
.....					nomi.
.....	20,000		25	15 ..	16
.....					nomi.
.....			25	25 ..	22
..... COMPANIES.					
.....	7,500		150	150	100 *20
.....	1,750		2,000	2,000	.. 24
.....	4,000		3,000	2,925	30 963
.....	6,000		1,400	1,400	10 210
..... For distribution.					
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
..... Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0		p. ct 315
..... o. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
..... Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
..... Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
..... & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
..... w £1 Shares.]	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315
..... G AND WEAVING COMPANIES. W.					
.....	600		1,000	500	90 1,400
.....	2,500		400	100	50 105
.....			1,000	100	5 110
.....			1,700	500	35 p. s. 665 xd
.....				000	100 1,110
.....				00	50 1,150
.....					850
.....					1,000

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Punjaub (s)	Macaulay ...	Bussorah.
23	Ethiopia (s)	Melville	Calcutta, July 29.
	Shah Jehan	Williams....	Mauritius, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
23	Teheran (s)	Loggin	Venice.
	C. of Baltimore (s)	Verrill	Liverpool.

The steamer Assyria Britten to Liverpool, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
18 Colina (s) .....Lilly .....Port Said, July 18.
Kerbela (s).....Wilson ....Bombay, July 27.
City of Khios (s)..Barnet ....Liverpool, July 18.
Riversdale.....Grimsditch.Liverpool, May 3.

DEPARTURES.

August 18—Steamers Tibre and Malda. Ships Abana and Benares.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
20 El Dorado (s) .... Calcutta.
Chindwara (s) .... Calcutta, & C. Ports.
Dilpussund .... Cardiff.
21 Chilka .... Moulmein.
Tibre (s) .... Calcutta.
Mongolia .... London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July 27 Arab H. M.'s, ss. Stapford, from Assab.
30 Mindello P. Corvet, ss. Reberio, from Sca.
31 Sybil, ss, Andrews, from Bassein.
31 Germanic, ship, Shimmin, from Liverpool.
Aug. 1 Merib T. G. Boat, ss. Refat, from Mocha.
6 Chioggia, It. G. Boat, ss, Preve, from Assab.
7 Dragon, H. M., ss, Hulton, from Assab.
8 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, from Bombay.
9 Mongolia, ss, Hobbon, from London.
9 Teheran, ss, Loggin, from Venice.
9 Claudius, ss, Gaylard, from Bombay.
9 Finistere, F. T. ss, Dafresse, from Sydney.
9 Canara, ss, Franks, from Kurrachee.
10 Hartlepool, ss, Straughan, from Madras.
10 Deccan, ss, Andrews, from Bombay.
10 Sumatra, ss, Bossoli, from Genoa.
10 Kathleen, ss, Elders, from Bombay.
10 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, from Calcutta.
11 Clan Fraser, ss, Thyne, from Liverpool.
11 Manilla, ss, Dogero, from Bombay.
11 Rugby, ss, Kirton, from Sourabaya.
11 Phœnix, ss, Behrens, from Antwerp.
11 Khalif, ss, Rose, from Bombay.
11 Victoria, ss, Bellogin, from Liverpool.
12 Oxford, ss, Meadows, from Vizigapatam.
12 Algitha, ss, Barwise, from Bombay.
12 Scindia, ss, Stone, from Ras Rawaya.
12 Corinth, ss, Holloway, from Bassein.
12 Europa, R. T. ss, Griperbery, from Batavia.
12 Langshaw, ss, Brotherton, from Port Said.
12 Cosmo, ss, Bromage, from Bombay.
12 Wild Swan, H. M.'s, ss. Dacres, from Seychelles.
13 Lucinda, ss, Care, from Bassein.
13 Cadoxton, ss, Jones, from Bassein.
13 Skjold, ss, Aaris, from Glasgow.
14 City of Agra, ss, Gordon, from Calcutta.
14 Damanaghur, E. G. B. ss, Lutfe, from Hodeida.
14 Valencia, ss, Acevado, from Liverpool.
15 Ettoreferamosca, It. G. B. Frigerio, from Assab.
15 Rohilla, ss, Barratt, from Calcutta.
15 Dido, ss, Goodman, from Constantinople.
16 Rosetta, ss, Barlow, from London.
16 Bancoora, ss, Henderson, from London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9 Mongolia, ss, Hobbon, to Calcutta.
9 Teheran, ss, Loggin, to Bombay.
9 Claudius, ss, Gaylard, to Dunkirk.
9 Sybil, ss, Andrews, to Bremen.
10 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, to Zanzibar.
10 Finistere, F. T. ss, Dafresse, to Toulon.
10 Hartlepool, ss, Straughan, to London.
10 Deccan, ss, Andrews, to London.
10 Sumatra, ss, Bossoli, to Bombay.
11 Chioggia, It. G. Boat, ss, Preve, to Assab.
11 Kathleen, ss, Elders, to Marseilles.
11 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, to London.
11 Clan Fraser, ss, Thyne, to Bombay.
11 Manilla, ss, Dogero, to Genova.
11 Rugby, ss, Kirton, to Marseilles.
12 Merib, T. G. Boat, ss, Mocha, to Bussorah.
12 Canara, ss, Franks, to London.
12 Phœnix, ss, Behrens, to China.
12 Khalif, ss, Rose, to Portsaid, F. O.
12 Victoria, ss, Bellogin, to Manilla.
12 Oxford, ss, Meadows, to London.
12 Algitha, ss, Barwise, to Liverpool.
12 Scindia, ss, Stone, to Calcutta.
12 Corinth, ss, Holloway, to Malta, F. O.
12 Langshaw, ss, Brotherton, to Calcutta.
13 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, to Muccalla.
13 Cosmo, ss, Bromage, to Liverpool.
13 Lucinda, ss, Care, to Port Said, F. O.
13 Cadoxton, ss, Jones, to Port Said, F. O.
14 Skjold, ss, Aaris, to China.
14 City of Agra, ss, Gordon, to London.
14 Valencia, ss, Acevado, to Manilla.
15 Germanic, Ship, Shimmin, to Rangoon,
16 Europa, R. T. ss, Griperbery, to Odessa.
16 Wild Swan, H. M.'s ss, Dacres, to Devonport.
16 Rohilla, ss, Barratt, to London.
16 Dido, ss, Goodman, to Bombay.
16 Rosetta, ss, Barlow, to Bombay.
16 Bancoora, ss, Henderson, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Arab, H. M.'s, ss, Stapford, from Assab.
Mindello P. Corvet, ss, Reberio, from Sca.
Dragoon, H. M ss, Hulton, from Assab.
Damanaghur, E. G. B. ss, Lutfe, from Hodeida.
Ettoreferamosca, It. G. B. Frigerio, from Assab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia (s)—20 cask iron tip nails, Tychjee Adomjee ; 150 cases yellow metal sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co. ; 25 cases tobacco, Wallace and Co. ; 35 bundles spring steel, Abdool Hoosein Keekabhoy.
Clan Fraser (s)—25 cases slates and 10 bales printing papers, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood; 10 crates earthenware, Soomar Bhima.

FROM LONDON.

Galatea (s)—19 cases glassware, E. P. Mahomed ; 125 kegs red-lead, Lalljee Soorjee.
Janet Court—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—10 cases champagne, R. Bozzoni.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—20 boxes brandy, Nowrowjee Ardaseer and Sons ; 10 cases vermouth, R. Bozzoni.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—225 boxes brandy, Treacher and Co. ; 107 packages claret and 301 packages brandy, B. and A. Hormarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Assyria (s)—137¼ cwts myrabolams and 10 cwts beda nuts, Jairam Dayal ; 2,000 cwts wheat, ang, Moir and Co.
Britannia (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 151 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Teheran (s)—5 boxes silver coins (Rs. 1,06,000). Cursetjee Sorabjee Sethna.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Darien (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Crossby (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, F. Massotti and Co ; 669 cwts mowrasseed and 9,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2,837 cwts mowraflowers and 1,914 cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
Sumatra (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hutton (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—21 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers ; 3 bundles woolen carpets, F. Bozzoni

FOR CALCUTTA.

Teheran (s)—6 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura (s)—55 bales cotton, Bunsidhur Futteychund ; 100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rosetta (s)—25 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee, Sons and Co; 105 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co ; 25 bales twist, The Alliance S. and W. Co ; 105 bales twist, C. Sorabjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta (s)—112 cwts broken glass, Bundally Esmail.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta (s)—5 cases peacock feathers, Fazull Mearally Rahimbhoy ; 234 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed ; 103 bales cotton, M. S. Gubbay and Co. ; 51 bales cotton, Sewram Sewdutroy ; 367 bales cotton and 365 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, Ramnaron Shivshunker ; 16 bales twist, D. Pestonjee ; 330 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta ; 50 bales twist, Moolchund Vassonjee ; 45 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 25 bales twist Vulubdass Manchund ; 50 bales twist, Rehimbhoy Habibbhoy ; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co. ; 764 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 73 bales twist, Doongersey Gangjee ; 25 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza ; 234 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 30 bales twist, P. F. Talaty ; 80 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co ; 49 bales twist, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 5 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund ; 25 bales twist, Ahmed Oomer and Co ; 100 bales twist, Tyeb Ha jee Joones.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 19.

Carey, Lieut., 23rd P. Fusiliers, on leave, from Meerut.

AUGUST 21.

[illegible]rn, Captain, 3rd Rifle Brigade, on leave, from [illegible]na.

AUGUST 23.

[illegible]ajor Genl., Staff, on leave, from Poona.

[illegible]PARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

[illegible] from leave, to Indore.

AUGUST 23.

[illegible]ement, to England.
[illegible] Irish, on duty, to England.
[illegible]leave, to England.
[illegible]ve, to Khandalla.
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[illegible]ROUDFOOT, [illegible]djt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 20.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Major J. E. Sandeman, Dy. Supdt., 3rd Grade, Survey of India, having availed himself of the furlough granted to him the following temporary promotions are made :—
Capt. J. Hill, R. E., Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, to officiate as Dy. Supdt., 3rd Grade.
Major R. Beavan, S. C., Asst. Supdt., 2nd Grade, to officiate as Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade.
Mr. G. Campbell, Asst.-Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted furlough for one year.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. N. Jones, an Asst. Supdt. of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th March 1880.

CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Mr. R. J. Wood, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, Indus Valley S. Ry., passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th July.
Mr. M. McInerny, Offg. Asst. Loco. Supdt., Kandahar S. Ry., is granted furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from 15th August.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. H. T. Ferguson, Loco. Supdt., is placed at the disposal of the Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to take charge of the Loco. Dept., Punjab N. S. Ry.
Mr. F. W. Morse, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, passed the Deptl. Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 29th July.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other."—"AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay : B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"PUBLIC VOICE."—Not properly authenticated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FRASER—August 23rd, at Surat, at his residence, Daria Mahel, Khan Bahadoor Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1881.

THE Marquis of Hartington was "not aware" so late as the day before yesterday that the Amir of Afghanistan had asked the Indian Government for money and ammunition : and His Lordship at the same time still "believed" that non-intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan was intended. As it is impossible to suppose that the Marquis of Ripon has general instructions to do as he pleases in this important matter, provided he does not apply for the previous sanction of the Secretary of State, we hope we may gather from to-day's telegram that it has already been decided by the Ministry that we cannot take any part whatever in the impending struggle between the Amir and Ayoub Khan. *Bis dat qui cito dat*—he gives twice who gives quickly—is a maxim which would have a very special application here ; and that we have not given quickly we take it is pretty fair ground for inferring that we do not intend to give at all.

Such a decision we believe to be eminently wise. If English experience in Afghanistan can teach us anything, it is surely fitted to teach the folly of intervening in one of the periodical struggles between two candidates for power by which that unhappy country is distracted. Historians will have in aftertime to decide whether the ill-success which has always attended such intervention on our part is due to a certain happy knack of selecting the worst of all possible candidates, or whether, as seems more likely, our support is the one thing which makes it impossible for an Afghan Amir to hold his own. But whatever be the explanation, it is certainly true that our interference in Afghan quarrels has invariably been followed only by—a loss to India, exactly commensurate with the extent of the interference in each case, and the failure of our candidate to justify our choice. We see no reason to suppose that the result would be different now. Prince Bismarck was reported to have said that, whatever might be the character of the Eastern question, it was one in which no Pomeranian peasant should lay down his life if Prince Bismarck could help it. It has always been certain that the life of no soldier in the Indian Army will be risked in the approaching struggle : and it is only of less importance that not a single rupee from the Indian treasury should be thrown away upon it.

THE new Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Algeria has announced his intention to postpone serious operations against the Algerian insurgents and the Tunisian tribes until the close of the month of September, when the cooler season will allow the troops to undertake marches which are now impossible in consequence of the terrific heat. It were to be much desired that the interval of inaction could be utilised in the interests of a permanent pacification of the country. The stubborn resistance of the Arabs has already evoked from French witnesses the confession that Algerian insurrections are the result of mismanagement and maladministration. The *Journal des Débats*, by the pen of one of its ablest writers, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known economist, has declared that the effect of the way in which Algeria is administered is too often to inflict the most gross injustice upon the native population. The *Journal des Débats* alludes to the wholesale expropriation of Arab tribes on the promise of repayment of the value of the land seized by the Government—a repayment which, after ten and fifteen years, has still to take place. Some means ought also to be found, it is pointed out, for making it worth the while of the Arabs to accept French civilization. So long as the Arabs are kept outside the pale of the constitution, something in the way in which the "Irish enemies" were denied the privileges of English law for centuries, animosity and hostility must accompany the maintenance of mortifying distinctions. What makes the slight and outrage upon Arab feeling the more intolerable is the fact that the French have not hesitated to confer upon the Algerian Jews the emancipation which is steadily refused to the Moslem population, and it is with feelings of indescribable bitterness that the Arab gentlemen and nobles of the country see themselves degraded far below the level of those Jew dealers who used to be held unworthy to enter, except in an attitude of profound humility, the presence of the true believers. It was right to relieve the Jews of their disabilities ; but why impose disabilities upon the Mahomedans ? While it is somewhat hopeful to find such sentiments of justice or commiseration in the better instructed class of French thinkers, it is possible that a tardy recognition of the increasing difficulties of the situation may impose some moderation upon the ordinary throng, who cheer for conquest and annexation, and speak of the Arabs as only fit to furnish targets for the musketry instruction of the new French army. All accounts agree that the whole of Algeria is deeply disaffected, and a continuation of the good fortune which has hitherto smiled upon the prophet-chief Bou-Amema, the mystic "Man of the Turban," who has kept the South of Algeria in a flame for the past three months, might be the signal for a rising throughout the entire province. In Tunis the population is gradually taking up arms against the French invaders. The bombardment and destruction of the pretty and thriving town of Sfax by the French sea and land forces have apparently increased the exasperation of the Tunisian people. The holy city of Kerouan, the Mecca of Northern Africa, has become the gathering place of the patriots who refuse to recognise the rule of the Bey since he became the slave of the infidel, and when the French attack Kerouan the fate of the sacred sanctuary will appeal to every Mohamedan heart in Africa. If the Sultan's Government have resolved to carry out the project which is attributed to them, of arming the warriors of Tripoli with the improved rifles of Europe, as the Porte similarly armed the wild Kurds and the Albanians during the Russian invasion, the nature of the resistance which may await the French would be seriously altered, to the disadvantage of the Gallic battalions. The Syrian and Egyptian Arabs and fellahs who faced the Russian regiments in the valley of the Lom proved themselves able to use their breech-loading weapons with deadly accuracy, and it would make all the difference in the world for a French column to have to make its way through a country alive with active enemies armed with rifles equal to Martini-Henrys, instead of the matchlocks and flint-guns that compose the general accoutrement of the modern Numidians. The French newspapers gravely accuse the Sultan of taking this formidable measure of precaution. Considerable reinforcements of Turkish troops, armed with the best breech-loaders, have certainly been despatched to Tripoli ; and it is hard to see why the Sultan should not adopt any further measures which may be calculated to diminish the temptations to a French military promenade through another of his provinces.

Of course, if the French have conceived the wide-reaching plans of conquest and annexation which have been attributed to them, they will not be deterred by these difficulties ; and if nothing but the opposition of England, as certain prophets of evil declare, will avail to prevent another French expedition to the Nile and the Pyramids, then the French will march on until they are stopped by English opposition. It is meantime worthy of note that, besides the ill-will of Italy, which is sufficiently notorious, the French have gained in addition the ill-will of Spain, if a multitude of expressions of Spanish feeling can be our guide to a knowledge of Spanish sentiment. The *Eccénement*, a popular Paris paper, has recently edified its readers by copious selections from *El Correo Espanol* and other exponents of the views of the Southern Spaniards, from which it would appear that the slaughter and misery inflicted upon the Spanish colonists in Algeria, together with the alleged neglect of the French Government in attending to the remonstrances of Spain, have excited the hot Spanish blood in an extraordinary degree. Contemptuous stories of the pusillanimous behaviour of French garrisons during the Franco-German war are retailed for the delectation of Spanish readers, and appeals to the sword are not ambiguously made by the indignant hidalgos. There has certainly been an immensity of damage done to the Spanish colonists, more than fifteen thousand of whom have been forced to return in penury and despair to Spain, where they naturally spread all kinds of rumours and descriptions of the breakdown of French rule in Africa and the incapacity of French colonial officials. As Spain happens to be a country blessed with a more or less parliamentary constitution, the exigencies of parliamentary warfare into the bargain have tended to make the conduct of the French Government enter largely into the polemics on either side. Señor Sagasta, the Liberal Premier, having dissolved the Cortes for a general election, it was inevitable that among the arguments at the disposal of the opposition they would refer to the abominable neglect of Spanish interests shown by the cowardly acquiescence of Señor Sagasta in the careless and insulting policy of France. The *Epoca*, the leading Conservative journal of Madrid, went the length of saying that if a Conservative cabinet were in power, a Spanish fleet would have quickly taken the protection of Spanish interests in Algeria into its own hands, if the French authorities had not hastened to indemnify the victims of the Arab insurrection. We need not attach too much importance to some of these demonstrations ; but they are at least indications of the sort of troubles which are likely to beset the course of French adventure in North Africa. If France persists in disregarding these inconveniences, it would go some way to justify the graver suspicions entertained of her ultimate designs.

THE argument of our London correspondent with reference to the Bradlaugh incident, that that demagogue created his own disability by revealing his personal opinions as to the non-significance, to his mind, of portions of the language of the oath, and so imposed on the House a necessity of expressing in some way its sense of the sacredness of that formula, appears to us to be an argument of the kind with which a politician has really nothing to do. Indeed, the more robust Tories in their inmost mind probably regard such a semi-ecclesiastic argument with as much amusement as we do. The important matter is, whether the House is acting wisely in placing itself in opposition to the principle on which its own authority ultimately rests, from a scrupulous regard to religious propriety, or not. The doubt whether the House is making itself a party to some mysterious religious or moral profanation by allowing Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath which he expresses his willingness to take may be left to the casuists and theologians to decide. Neither is the House of Commons the guardian of Mr. Bradlaugh's conscience : if he chooses to take the oath he takes it in precisely the same state of mind, we suppose, as a good many agnostics on both sides of the House. The wisest heads on both sides of the House know well that nothing is more dangerous or discreditable to the Commons than a collision with the constituencies ; but the majority are carried forward by other considerations. A number of Liberals are afraid of hurting the religious susceptibilities of a portion of their constituents. The Conservatives would be more than human if they let slip so excellent an opportunity of detaching the least intelligent section of the Liberal party from their present leaders, and persuading them that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Selborne are deadly enemies of Christianity. When the Oaths Bill is introduced we shall see whether these calculations are correct. The success of such a Bill will be a distinct triumph of modern ideas, as no one will contend that Mr. Bradlaugh's person and antecedents are anything but a dire hindrance to the cause which he accidentally represents.

DENMARK has also had its Bradlaugh incident, which presents some curious parallels with our own. At a bye-election last year Dr. Brandes, a brother of the well-known critic and scholar whose monograph on Lord Beaconsfield was last year translated into English, declared in a speech before his constituents that the God of "the Christians and the Jews was not his God." Whether the learned gentleman ventured on any closer definition of the divinity he worshipped, we do not know. But the audacious declaration naturally raised a great storm in Denmark. Dr. Brandes was, nevertheless elected ; and shortly afterwards the President of the Rigsdag, "impressed with the serious responsibility which Dr. Brandes took upon himself if he subscribed the formula, requested him to abstain from doing so." Dr. Brandes, however, promptly signed the formula before any Danish Sir Stafford Northcote had time to interfere. Perhaps the Danish Conservatives were embarrassed by the reflection that Dr. Brandes did appear to believe in some kind of a God or other. Mr. Bradlaugh, on the other hand, did not, as many honest British Tories plaintively urged, believe in a God of any kind, not even in Jupiter or Moloch, —which was a unique and intolerable position. The Danish Radicals, more valiant than their English namesakes, proposed a vote of censure on the President for his conduct, but this vote was not carried. Since then, we believe, the Government has undertaken to introduce a Bill to amend the Parliamentary oath. The matter will not probably be settled very easily, as theological convictions appear to be hardly less strongly rooted in Denmark than they are in England or Scotland.

THE results of the French elections are pretty much what every one expected. In Paris the influence of M. Clemenceau's speeches and M. Rochefort's writings has been sufficiently powerful to reduce M. Gambetta's majority in Bellevelle, and strengthen the extreme Left by a few votes. Probably everywhere else the Socialistic candidates have fared badly. This is a great triumph for the principle of democracy, and might lead Prince Bismarck to reconsider his faith in autocracy and bayonets. The defeat of the Bonapartists is another blow to the revolutionary party, for monarchism in France, as even the Pope now teaches, is simply a revolutionary faction. In Spain it used to be said that the Ministerialists could always command a majority. Señor Sagasta, however, came in last year with the cry of "free elections."

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

MR. GLADSTONE'S scheme for a reduction of the National Debt by means of an extension of the system of terminable annuities, to which I referred at the time as one of the features of the last Budget, has now been elaborated and explained in the form of a Treasury minute. This scheme, however, is not to pass the House of Commons without question, as Mr. George Anderson, one of the members for Glasgow, intends to propose that the tea and coffee duties should be repealed before we apply any more of our annual surplus to reduction of debt. Of course he will be defeated, for Mr. Gladstone, in the present House of Commons, can do almost anything ; but Mr. Anderson's proposal has a certain significance, as its purpose is to help the actual present tax-payer rather than future generations. What Mr. Gladstone wants to do, and how he means to do it, are soon explained. Annuities to the amount of £7,107,572 terminate in 1885, and he asks power to take £2,000,000 of these and convert them into annuities terminating in 1906. By thus extending from 4 to 25 years the term of the annuity,

TELEGRAMS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMIR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

A report, requiring confirmation, has come from Kabul that the Amir was encamped with troops and artillery outside Kabul, at Deh Mazang, on the 11th August, on the march towards Ghuzni.

A COLLISION ON THE E. I. R.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

A collision occurred early this morning outside the Luckeesserai station, on the East Indian Railway, between a goods and an up passenger trains. The latter escaped providentially, but several goods wagons were derailed. No lives were lost. The line is blocked temporarily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AMIR AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said he was not aware that the Amir of Afghanistan had asked the Indian Government for money and ammunition, and His Lordship believed that non-intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan was intended.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain (President of the Board of Trade), replying to a question in the House, said that the negociations with France respecting the commercial treaty had not been broken off, but only suspended, and he hoped that fresh proposals would be made by the French Government permitting a resumption of the same.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, AUGUST 22.

The French elections have resulted in the defeat of the Bonapartist and Communist candidates. The moderate Republican candidates were successful.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

MADRID, AUGUST 22.

The Spanish elections have resulted in the return of the Ministerial supporters.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

In the House of Commons last night, the Marquis of Hartington made a statement regarding the finances of India, which he said were in a favourable condition, the receipts covering the ordinary expenditure.

With respect to the cotton duties, his Lordship said he would lose no opportunity of urging the Indian Government to abolish them next year.

Referring to exchange, his Lordship said that it was the duty of the Government to do its utmost to assist in steadying the ratio of exchange between India and England by participating in the Monetary Conference, which, though at present without results, he expressed a hope might lead to satisfactory results on re-assembling next spring.

His Lordship said that the proposals with reference to the Indian Army organization had not yet been sanctioned, and that they required further consideration.

Orders had been given for the re-establishment of the Agricultural Department in India.

In conclusion, his Lordship said that no remission of Indian taxation is at present possible.

THE FENIAN DYNAMITE CONVENTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22.

The Chicago Dynamite Convention has issued a proclamation warning people to avoid patronizing ships sailing under the British flag after the 1st September.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay on the morning of the 21st instant.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the morning of the 21st.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ ,, do.	90½
3 ,, Consols for account	99⅝
5 French Rentes	117¼
Bar Silver	51 9-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	

The sum of about £225,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

Arrivals—Her Majesty, Aroosy, and County of Anglesea.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Bushch. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Bushch. *Via* Suez, perfect.

INDIA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. Direct Cable, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. *Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 22.

At 10 p.m.	79·7 Farht.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

At 6 a.m.	76·2
,, 10 a.m.	79·3
,, 2 p.m.	83·2
,, 5 p.m.	83·0

At the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, the application of Jugmohundas Mungul das to sue his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, for a share in the family property, as a pauper, came on for investigation. After Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Venayek Wassoodew, and the petitioner were called and examined, Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Sir Munguldas, said it appeared from evidence that Mr. Venayekrao had acquired an interest in the suit by advancing money to the petitioner, and the petitioner had over two hundred rupees belonging to him, now in the hands of his father, ready to be handed over to him. For these reasons Mr. Inverarity contended that the petitioner could not be declared a pauper under the section of the Act bearing upon the subject. His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the evidence did not disclose any agreement by virtue of which Mr. Venayekrao retained an interest in the subject matter of the suit. He thought that Mr. Venayekrao had only lent money on interest to the petitioner, and had no more interest in the suit than any other creditor. So far, the section regarding paupers was not affected. But, on the other hand, the evidence of Sir Munguldas went to show that he had in his hands about Rs. 280 belonging to the petitioner, which was sufficient for him to hold that the petitioner was not a pauper. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

MR. TURNER, Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate of Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, who was adjudicated an insolvent in January, 1867, is, we hear, about to file a suit in the High Court against Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, the insolvent's brother, to recover several lakhs of rupees, in the interest of the creditors of the estate. Preparatory to the institution of the suit, Mr. Ahmedbhoy was, on the application of the Official Assignee, examined before Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, a short time ago, with reference to certain questionable transactions alleged to have taken place between him and his brother, in fraud of the general body of the insolvent's creditors. The examination was directed to take place on the grounds mentioned in an affidavit made by the Official Assignee, who stated therein that he was informed by one Purmanund Nathoo that his late father, Nathoo Kika, a mehta in the service of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, had left behind him certain documents and a memorandum book, in his own handwriting, from which it appeared that the insolvent, at the time of his failure in June, 1866, handed over to his brother, Mr. Ahmedbhoy, moneys, shares, and other goods, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 6,00,000. Mr. Ahmedbhoy was also alleged to have received large sums of money from Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, son of the insolvent, after the insolvent's failure; and to have subsequently sold the goods received by him from the insolvent, retaining with him the proceeds of the sale. The insolvent was further said to have executed two promissory notes for Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 75,000 respectively in favour of Mr. Ahmedbhoy, who obtained a decree against him on the notes, to secure the amount advanced on which the insolvent had deposited with him the title-deeds of his immoveable properties by way of equitable mortgage. It was alleged that the transaction was a fictitious one, and that no moneys had been paid by Mr. Ahmedbhoy to the insolvent. The examination of Mr. Ahmedbhoy before Mr. Justice Bayley was a very long one, extending over three sittings, during which "a cart-load of books" (as remarked by counsel) were brought into court for investigation. We give a report of the inquiry in another column.

THE *gadee* of Chota Oodeypore, the possession of which since the death of its late Chief has been in dispute between the Chief Koonvar Motisinghjee and the second son Chundra Singhjee, the accused prince in the wife-murder case, has been occupied by the Chief Koonvar. It will be remembered that Chundra Singh put forth a claim to the *gadee*, based on his father's wish in the matter, as well as on other grounds. His claim, however, has been disregarded. The ceremony of installing the elder Koonvar on the *gadee* was performed at midday on the 11th instant. The Koonvar, in the course of a speech read for him on the occasion, thanked Government for placing him on the *gadee*, and made many promises of good administration and reform.

SENHOR XAVIER CORDEIRO, owing to the precarious state of his health, has declined to accept the post of Chief Engineer to the Portuguese Government for the new railway of Goa.

NOTICING the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Bengal Government, to succeed Mr. Grant as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, the *Pioneer* remarks that "amongst other things, the Government of India may be congratulated on having attracted to its centre a man who is always ready to make an excellent and eloquent speech."

THE ill-feeling between the two great communities of Mahomedans and Hindus, which originated in the Punjab, appears to be travelling south, and has now reached Mirzapur, from which place it is reported that a dispute has arisen which demands the careful attention of the Government of the North-West Provinces. Differences between members of the two faiths took the form of an avowed intention on the part of a Mahomedan of some standing to slay a cow as a sacrifice; leading members of the Hindu community, on the other hand, publicly and loudly protested against what to them was a wanton outrage. The matter came before the magistrate and collector of the district; and for a while the menace to the public peace was averted. Then came a change of district officers, and the dispute broke out afresh. The new magistrate, Mr. A. Cadell, C.S., did not see his way to interfere; and the leading Hindus, who are prepared to spend large sums on their cause, brought it into the High Court of the North-West Provinces, which has granted an injunction, saying that, pending a further decision, the cow is not to be destroyed. The Mahomedans are equally ready to go to law; and leading barristers of the Allahabad bar have been engaged on either side.

FULL and reliable details have at last been received by a letter from Chaman concerning the operations which made Ayoub Khan master of Kandahar. Ayoub, as he advanced across the Helmund, endeavoured to negotiate with the Amir's officers—to gain time and collect adherents. Some days were lost for the Amir in this way. Then Ghulam Haider set out to meet Ayoub. He had advanced from Kelat-i-Ghilzai to Karez-i-Safed, when he heard that Ayoub had marched towards Girishk. Following him there, Ghulam Haider found no traces of him. Crossing the river, he marched to Khushk-i-Nakhud, and found that Ayoub was eight miles off, at Karez-i-Atta. On the 26th of July Ghulam advanced to the attack, his force consisting of nearly 4,000 infantry, 2,500 cavalry, and 18 guns. Ayoub had 2,300 infantry, 2,500 cavalry, and 13 to 15 guns. Ayoub's force, commanded by the Luinaib, Hafizulla Khan, and Sipah Salar Hassan, was cleverly handled. Ghulam, however, merely attacked in front, without attempting to turn Ayoub's position and get between him and Kandahar, as he easily might have done. His infantry advanced in front, with the baggage behind, and the cavalry in rear of all. The Kabul infantry advanced boldly to the attack of Ayoub's right; gained an advantage at first, but were repulsed, as other troops came up to the support of the right. A regiment of the Amir's cavalry charged, but was unsupported, and had to retreat. In the meantime a cavalry action had been going on in the rear; some Herati horsemen having made a wide sweep round. The Amir's cavalry was already getting the worst of it when the infantry gave way. Ghulam Haider made no attempt to rally his troops, but rode off the field with what remained of the cavalry, and treasure equal to about two and a quarter lakhs. The Herati cavalry pursued, however, and captured this booty. The remnant of the four Kabuli regiments, which had not fired a shot, surrendered and offered its services to the victors; but was immediately disarmed. The rest of the beaten force broke and dispersed.

WE take the following remarks explanatory of the situation in Afghanistan from the *Pioneer*:—"No further disloyalty is not shown among the Amir's troops in Southern Afghanistan, the next action in the civil war which an abandonment of Kandahar has caused will in all probability be fought in the neighbourhood of Kelat-i-Ghilzai. Ayoub Khan has been blamed for not acting with greater energy after his success at Karez-i-Atta; but the latest news from Kandahar shows that he has been pushing forward his preparations for an advance upon Kelat, and has succeeded in forming a very respectable army. The Sartip, Nur Mahomed, who retired in disgust to his house near Kokeran upon Sirdar Hashim Khan being made Governor of the city, seems to have been conciliated by being given command of the regiments forming the vanguard of the army now encamped near Dehi-Khwaja; although no doubt the Luinaib, Hafizullah Khan, will as heretofore have supreme control of the whole force. By this time the Amir's reinforcements from Ghuzni must have reached Kelat, as Mukur, where they were reported to be some days ago, is only 73 miles from the Ghilzai fortress. Jaldak—to which place Ayoub's force is said to be about to move—is some 85 miles from Kandahar, and 16 miles from Kelat. The Kandahar army should easily reach the village in seven days, when once the march is begun; for it is very unlikely that any opposition will be shown by Ghulam Haider on the way; and the road, thanks to our engineers, is in good condition. The valley of the Tarnak, along which and skirting the river the road passes, offers no commanding positions which a force acting on the defensive could hold with advantage; and the Amir's troops will in all probability elect to fight—or to desert—beneath the walls of Kelat-i-Ghilzai itself. If the Luinaib shows generalship of the order which won Maiwand and Karez-i-Atta, another victory will have to be scored to his credit. The fortress of Kelat-i-Ghilzai itself is of little practical value, as it is too small to hold any large number of troops; and the open plain between it and the river will give the Herati horse ample room for executing their favourite turning manœuvre. If Hafizullah can throw two or three regiments between the Amir's army and Ghuzni, a repetition of Karez-i-Atta may be expected, as Afghans always lose heart when their retreat is threatened. There is a high bit-topped hill, however, some 3,000 yards north-east of Kelat, which commands the Ghuzni road completely; and this, if held by Ghulam Haider in force, would prevent any turning movement being successful. But Afghan generals, with perhaps the exception of the Luinaib, are but little skilled in tactics, and the Amir's troops will no doubt be again outmanœuvred. Abdul Rahman himself can scarcely hope to arrive in time to direct their movements, unless he hastens on with his cavalry alone; and a second defeat must seriously jeopardise his position at Ghuzni and in Kabul. He has no leader of genius on his side, and his soldiers are not patterns of loyalty and obedience.

THE following details regarding the recent massacre of the Italian exploring party on the African coast of the Red Sea have been placed at our disposal:—"Early in May a party started from Assab in search of a new route to the highlands of Abyssinia (Tigre). The expedition was conducted by M. Guilietti, the Secretary to the Assab Commission, and consisted of ten seamen belonging to the Ettore Fiera Mosca, under Sub-Lieutenant Bigliert, two Italian workmen, and two native servants. It is said that from the moment the ill-starred band left Assab they were tracked by the Danakil. However that may be, they continued their march in safety until the 25th May. On that date the members of the expedition were engaged in searching for water in the bed of a mountain torrent named Giulima, which finds its way occasionally to the sea near Beiloul. The party encamped at or near a place, about 12 days' journey from the coast, called Maskaa, some say Dattalu, and as usual, so far as is known, a sentry was posted, and all fell asleep. From the accounts received, it appears that the men's arms, in place of being by their sides, were piled a short distance from the spot where they slept. At all events, the Danakil, 150 strong, crept up to the encampment, and at 4 a.m. rushed on the sleeping Italians. The sentinel, it is alleged, fired and killed his man, but before he had time to reload, the assailants had thrown themselves between the unfortunate men and their arms, with the result that in a few moments all sixteen were slaughtered. The tribes said to be implicated are the Dambaita, Aisantee, Aleito, and Galserta; and the causes of the disaster are supposed to be two-fold. It appears that M. Guilietti had placed in irons the Sheikh of a village named Eiwohod until the restoration of a camel had been made; this, together with the rumour that the party were conveying valuable presents to Abyssinia, induced the catastrophe."

IT is rumoured among the native population, says the *Amoy Gazette*, that intelligence has reached that port that the inhabitants of Wun Chiu and Tai Chiu (province of Ching Kiang) have revolted and are committing tremendous depredations, and that the Imperial troops under the famous Tin-tai Ngo Ong Guan, *alias* Ngo Puat, formerly an Amoy boatman who, thirty years ago, bravely distinguished himself by fighting and dispersing the rebels at the port, had gone and met them, and after three unsuccessful battles, the Imperialists were repulsed with losses. Owing to the critical state of affairs, Ngo Ong Guan has thought proper to send his family to Amoy, where they are at present. Rumours are also prevalent that the inhabitants of Keng Chiu (province of Canton) have likewise revolted.

ON the 17th April last H. M.'s gunboat Lapwing collided with the China Merchant Company's steamer Hochung, and the latter vessel was sunk, all lives being saved. The Board of Trade inquiry at Shanghai resulted in the Captain of the Lapwing—Commander W. J. Scott—being acquitted of blame. Cross-suits were subsequently filed in the Supreme Court for China and Japan at Shanghai, which were being heard when the mail left. Captain Scott was examined and partly cross-examined on July 20, and his cross-examination was to have been continued the next day; but in the morning the witness committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The *North China Herald* states that "a little before nine o'clock the doctor of the Lapwing was walking about the deck of the ship with Lieut. Bignold, when he heard what sounded like a shot. His attention was sufficiently attracted by the sound to cause him to exclaim, 'Good gracious, Bignold, what's that?' Very shortly after, the Captain's servant rushed upon deck, saying that his master had shot himself. The sad announcement proved to be only too true. The doctor hastened below and found the unfortunate Commander lying on the floor of his sleeping cabin, shot through the head. He died shortly before ten o'clock, never recovering consciousness."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sale of the Ashburner properties, High Court, 1 p.m.
Band, 23rd B. L. I., Apollo, Bunder, 6 p. m.
Meeting, St. Andrew's Church, 8-30 p.m.
Divine Service, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 p. m.
Divine Service, on board the Gertrude, Prince's Dock, 8. p. m.
Billiards, Waverley Rooms, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 22nd:—Punjab (s), from Bussorah. Yesterday:—Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Shah Jehan, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Teheran (s), to Venice; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Menzaleh entered and Marina left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Eisenbahn — Kempf.
Overture	Le Magon — Auber.
Valse	A Toi — Waldteufel.
Selection	Reminiscences of Wales — Godfrey.
Quadrille	Vis-a-vis — Caibulka.
Galop	Down the Road — Harper.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim, on view of the body of John Antone DeSouza, aged forty. Deceased was a compounder in the service of Messrs. Rogers and Co., chemists and druggists. On the evening previous, in swimming after a bird which he had shot in the Naska Tank, at Upper Mahim, he got entangled amongst some weeds in the tank, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Soorlia Balloo, a muccadum in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, was yesterday convicted upon his own confession, by Mr. P. Ryan, of dishonest misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust, and cheating in respect of certain sums of money, aggregating to Rs. 18, received by him from five different tradesmen of this city. The charge was preferred by Mr. R. P. Brunton, the Assistant Health Officer of the Municipality. The money misappropriated was paid to the prisoner on account of trade licences, which he undertook to procure for the several parties, although he had no authority to enter into such an arrangement, and, as a matter of fact, did not attempt to procure the licences. The matter being brought to the notice of Mr. Brunton, it was enquired into, and the prisoner made a confession incriminating himself. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, FEAST OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p. m.—Litany and Sermon.
Hymns—147, 261, and 273.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Gertrude, in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening, at eight o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd.	62 15	66 61	59 99	65 3
Aug. 22 Monday	0 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
23 Tuesday	.. 0	20 0	15 0	16
Total	62 59	66 81	60 14	65 19
Aug. 23, 1880 ..	43 71	46 33	39 7	42 98

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(23rd August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Wind. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·639	82·5	W S W	21	0·00
Surat	·742	80·1	W	15	0·00
Bombay	·782	79·3	W	12	0·35
Ratnagiri	·821	82·3	(W S W (M'd'to.	..	0·19
Karwar	·841	77·1	(W (M'd'e.	..	0·70
Mangalore	·879	77·9	N	4	0·80
Calicut	·896	76·6	W S W	15	0·90
Cochin	·925	75·5	W S W	4	3·77
Masulipatam	·758	83·0	Calm	..	1·88
Madras	·796	83·0	N N W	6	0·00
Negapatam	·806	86·5	W	7	0·00

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

DIVISION No. 1.

Date.	Panju.		Vaitarna		Palghur.		Gholwad		Bulsar.		Surat.	
	Ins	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins	Cts.
Previous. Aug.	50	6	59	17	50	33	25	86	41	53	22	21
17	0	46	0	23	0	33	0	5	0	11	0	89
18	0	12	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	76
19	0	44	0	22	1	30	1	40	0	22	0	59
20	0	11	1	12	0	45	0	37	1	41	2	9
Total.	51	19	60	80	52	41	27	68	43	48	26	57

DIVISION No. 2.

Dates.	Broach.		Baroda.		Mehmadabad.		Ahmedabad.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Previously reported.	28	8	36	56	33	2	30	16
Aug. 15	0	12	0	38	0	75	0	22
do. 16	1	63	0	82	0	60	0	33
do. 17	0	36	0	60	0	21	0	21
do. 18	2	43	0	57	0	11	0	0
do. 19	1	70	0	43	0	4	0	29
Total....	34	32	39	96	34	73	31	12

Dates.	Viramgam.		Wadhwan.		Kharaghora.	
	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.
Previously reported.	28	46	12	7	19	46
Aug. 15	0	0	0	55	0	0
do. 16	0	0	0	2	0	10
do. 17	0	25	0	3	0	0
do. 18	0	0	0	2	0	0
do. 19	0	20	0	8	0	0
Total....	28	91	12	77	19	56

RAINFALL AT DABHOI.—The B. B. and C. I. Railway return of rainfall, registered at Dabhoi up to the 13th August, shows that 27 inches and 19 cents of rain fell.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, dives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

APPLICATION TO SUE AS A PAUPER.

JUGMOHUNDAS MUNGULDAS VS. SIR MUNGULDAS NUTHOOBHOY.

In this case the petitioner applied to sue his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, for a share in the family property, as a pauper. The Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the respondent. The petition, with the correspondence attached thereto, is as follows:—

To the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The humble petition of Jugmohundas Munguldas abovenamed

SHEWETH,—That your petitioner and the respondents Tribhowandas Munguldas and Purshotumdas Munguldas are the only sons of the above named Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and that they, together with the said Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, constitute a joint undivided Hindoo family. The whole of the family property, which is very large, is now in the possession of the said Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. The same consists of moveable and immoveable property inherited from the petitioner's grandfather, and the accumulations arising from the investment and employment of the same by the said Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. The petitioner is not able to set out in detail the particulars of the said property, but believes that the annual income collected by the said respondent, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, therefrom exceeds the amount of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. The petitioner, who is the youngest son of the said respondent, attained the age of 18 years on the 1st December, 1880. On the 9th February, 1881, in consequence of dissensions in the family the petitioner left the house of the said Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and he has since that time been dependent on friends for maintenance and support. The petitioner has applied to the said respondent, Sir Munguldas Nuthobhoy, for an independent allowance out of the family funds, but the same has been refused, and the said respondent denies that the petitioner is entitled at present to any portion of the family property or to any partition of the same, as more fully appears from the correspondence on the subject hereto annexed and marked collectively A, B, C, and D. That the petitioner is not possessed of or entitled to any property whatever save and except his necessary wearing apparel and the property the subject matter of this suit.

Your petitioner humbly prays—(*a*) That he may be allowed to institute and carry on a suit in *forma pauperis* against the respondents for the purpose of obtaining a partition of the ancestral property, now in the possession of the first respondent. (*b*) That an account may be taken under the direction of this honorable Court of all the ancestral property, moveable and immoveable, and of the rents and profits of the same which has or have come into the possession of the respondent, Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and that the rights and share of the petitioner and respondents in and to the same be declared, and that the said property may be partitioned amongst the petitioner and respondents according to their respective shares. (*c*) That the said Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy may be ordered to hand over and deliver up to the petitioner such property or such share in the aforesaid ancestral estate as the petitioner may be declared to be entitled to on such partition being taken. (*d*) That for the purposes aforesaid all necessary accounts may be taken, direction given and enquiries made. (*e*) That the petitioner may have such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require or as to this Honorable Court may seem meet, and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

JUGMOHUNDAS MUNGULDAS.

A.—L. A. W. 28-6-81.

Bombay, 11th February, 1881.

To Mr. JUGMOHUDAS MUNGULDAS.

SIR,—We have been requested by your father, Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, to acknowledge on his behalf the receipt of your letter to him dated the 9th instant. He considers that the purport of the letter is so contrary to fact that it should not remain unanswered. You say that your sister has had to suffer on your account in consequence of your having refused to marry. Your sister's husband, Mr. Hurjeevandas Jugjeevandas has been forbidden to live at your father's house, because he has persistently and ungratefully set himself against your father's wishes in order to ride his own horse, and has for some time been promoting dissensions in your father's family, and we understand that you are perfectly aware that this was the case. Your father further desires to state that you should not until you have completed your education, and besides no refusal on your part to marry would, as you must well know, affect your father's conduct towards your sister. We are instructed that when your brother-in-law left your father's house (though your sister might, if her husband had permitted, remain there in comfort) she was obliged to go with him, and it is only natural that you should sympathize with her, but it is very much to be regretted that you should have so forfeited your father's love, care, and protection and have gone to live with your brother-in-law. This must have been done, as your father believes, at the instigation of your brother-in-law, who appears to have taken advantage of your youth and inexperience and dictated to you the expressions contained in your letter above referred to. Your allegation that you had to suffer misery because you had no mother betokens, as we are informed such ingratitude as would acquire an interest in the suit, father does not believe it, is a sentiment of your own. We are informed that your father has always treated you and your brothers with paternal love and affection, and provided you and them with every comfort and luxury as befitted his position, and has spared no pains or expense to bring up and educate you and them. He is anxious that you should return to his house and prosecute your studies, but that two months will be allowed you to do so before the time will be fixed that he will continue to treat you with the same fatherly love and affection and to provide you with every comfort and luxury and with the advantages of education as he has hitherto done. If, however, you, acting under the ill-advice and instigation of your brother-in-law and other designing persons, refuse to return to your father's house and live with him, he will not hold himself responsible for any expenses which you may incur either in the matter of your maintenance and education or otherwise, or for any debt or liability which you may contract or incur.—Yours truly,

SMITH & FRERE.

B.—L. A. W. 23-6-81.

3rd March, 1881.

MESSRS. SMITH & FRERE.

DEAR SIRS,—With reference to our interview on this subject we now enclose a memo. of the terms on which Mr. Jugmohundas would elect to accept an allowance instead of exercising his right to partition. For reasons already given we refrain from discussing the matter further on paper. It is of course understood that the proposal is without prejudice.—Yours faithfully,

PRESCOT & WINTER.

L. A. W. 25-6-81.

Without prejudice.

MEMORANDUM.

Allowance of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) per month from the time Jugmohundas Munguldas left the family house. A house to be furnished for Jugmohundas Munguldas in a manner suitable to his position, including necessary plate or a sufficient sum to be paid to him for such purpose. A carriage and pair of horses, &c., to be given or an equivalent sum of money, Rs. 10,000, to be given to Jugmohundas Munguldas on the occasion of his marriage for his wife of a value equal to that presented by Sir Munguldas to the wives of his other sons. On the birth of any and every child to Jugmohundas Munguldas during the life-time of Sir Munguldas an extra allowance of Rs. 50 per month to be given for each and every such child. The foregoing allowances and payments not to be debited against the share of the said Jugmohundas Munguldas, but to be treated as a maintenance allowance out of the family income. Jugmohundas Munguldas will not seek for partition as long as Sir Munguldas carries out this agreement, but if Sir Mungaldass at any time attempts to make away with any of the family property by gift or otherwise, Jugmohundas Mungaldas shall not be debarred from seeking partition. The agreement to contain an admission on the part of Sir Mungaldas that all his property is ancestral.

C.

23rd March, 1881.

MESSRS. SMITH & FRERE.

DEAR SIRS,—We have not been favoured with any reply to ours herein of the 3rd instant. May we ask you to send us an answer at your earliest convenience?—Faithfully yours,

PRESCOT & WINTER.

D.—L. A. W. 28-6-81.

Bombay, 4th April, 1881.

DEAR SIRS,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter to us of the 23rd ultimo. With reference to your letter to us of the 3rd ultimo and to the memo, which accompanied it, we are now instructed to state as follows:—1. That Sir Mungaldas is advised that your client is not entitled to a partition of any ancestral property belonging to Sir Mungaldas during his life-time whether according to Hindoo law, the usage prevailing in the city of Bombay, or otherwise. 2. That the proposal that your client should have an allowance, a furnished house and a carriage and pair of horses provided for him, &c., cannot be entertained. Sir Mungaldas is advised that your client is not entitled to separate maintenance so long as he (Sir Mungaldas) is willing to maintain and educate your client in his family house which he offered to do in the letter addressed by us as his solicitors to your client under date the 11th February last. 3. Sir Mungaldas denies that the whole of the property of which he is now possessed or to which he is entitled is ancestral. 4. Sir Mungaldas is fully prepared to receive into his house and to maintain and educate your client as stated in your letter to him of the 11th February, 1881. If your client does not choose to return to his father's house he must be responsible for the consequences. 5. We are lastly instructed to state that your client thinks it advisable that the correspondence which has passed on the subject should not be prolonged further.—We are, &c.,

SMITH & FRERE.

Messrs. Prescot & Winter.

Jugmohundas Mungaldas said, in answer to his Lordship.—I have no property, and no employment. I am supported by my friend. I asked my father for money to enable me to carry on this suit, but he refused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Q. Does not your father offer you Rs. 600 per month?—A. Yes, on certain terms.—Q. Has not he offered to give you Rs. 25 more per month for every child born to you? A. Yes.—Q. Has he offered you Rs. 5,000 to enable you to get up in life? A. Yes.—Q. Has not he offered to give your wife, on your marriage, Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery? A. Yes, but that was to be deducted from my share.—Q. Has not he offered to pay Rs. 5,000 for your marriage expenses? A. Yes.—In the petition you say that your reason for asking for a partition of the family property is that Sir Mungaldas refuses to give you an independent allowance out of the family funds? A. Yes.—Q. You have been offered an independent allowance; why don't you take it? A. I don't agree to the conditions on which the offer is made.—Q. What conditions? A. The condition is that Sir Mungaldas will promise to pay Rs. 600 a month, but that he would stop the allowance whenever he should like. He also says that when he should stop paying me the allowance, I may file a suit against him for any share in the family property.—Q. There is no such condition. A. My father has obtained the signature of my elder brother to an agreement in which this condition is entered.—Q. But that has nothing to do with you. Well, if that condition is left out, will you agree? A. I agree to accept the offer, if my father does not waste the property.—Q. Have you got the proposal made to you yesterday? A. I have not brought it here.—Q. Who are the friends that are supporting you? A. Mr. Venayekrao Wassoodew.—Q. Is he your relative? A. He is no relative of mine.—Q. Your petition was drafted by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, is it not? A. I don't know that.—Q. To whom did you give instructions? A. I gave instructions to my brother-in-law.—Q. Whom did Venayekrao give his instructions to? A. I don't know that?—Q. What solicitor was employed? A. For a short time I was acting under the advice of Messrs. Prescot and Winter.—Q. Then Messrs. Prescot and Winter had your instructions to draw up the petition? A. I cannot say whether my brother-in-law or Mr. Venayekrao asked them to do so.

The judge.—Who is your brother-in-law? A. His name is Hurjeewandass Jugjeewandass.—Q. Is he a man of no means? A. I can't say if he has a little property.

Cross-examination continued by Mr. Inverarity.—Q. Is your brother-in-law also supported by Mr. Venayekrao? A. No.—Q. Was your petition drawn up by counsel? A. I don't know.—Q. Who paid Messrs. Prescot and Winter their costs? A. The costs have not yet been paid.—Q. Who has agreed to pay them? A. No one

account, page 10 of ledger of 1922, is put in.) I find on 13th Shrawan Sud another sum of Rs. 20,000 credited to me in the books of Hubibhoy Ebrahim, Thursday, 23rd August, 1866. On Sunday, 26th Aug., 1866, I find an entry of Rs. 51,000 credited to me in cash. On 28th August, 1866, I find an entry of Rs. 24,000. On the 31st August, 1866, I find another entry of Rs. 25,000 credited to me in cash. On 8th September I find a sum of Rs. 28,000 credited to me in cash. On the 14th September I find an entry of Rs. 75,000 credited to me in cash. On the 21st September I find Rs. 45,000 in cash credited to me. On the 28th September I find Rs. 15,200 credited in cash. All these items I have referred to above are credited to me in Hubibbhoy Ebrahim's ledger account No. 2. There is a balance brought forward of Rs. 1,60,460-11 from a previous year in that private account in the ledger. The items mentioned above came to Rs. 2,94,200. They were all credited between 20th August, 1866, and 28th September, 1866. I got these moneys from my father,—the whole of them. I had got them from my father long before, a year or two years before. Now and then my father used to give me money. I had an account in a "Beta Khata" (son's account) showing the exact dates on which these sums were received from my father. This "Beta Khata" has been stolen away with some title-deeds. I saw it last about 18 months ago; it was kept in my father's safe. That was the only private book I had at the time. From 1916 there were entries made in that book. Unless I can get back my "Beta Khatta." I cannot show the dates on which I received these sums from my father. I have no other account in my books that will show it. In August and September, 1866, my brother Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy was in difficulties. At that time I cannot say if there were several decrees against him; but he was in difficulties. He was residing in my house. I can't swear he was residing there then. He did reside in my house for a few days or weeks in 1866 or 1867. He went to Daman; I cannot fix the date on which he went. I don't remember whether it was before he was adjudicated an insolvent or not. When he was residing in my house he was concealing himself from his creditors. These Rs. 2,94,200 were kept in my safe. It was coming and going, as I advanced to parties and received it back from time to time. In 1866 and in 1865 I was trading in partnership with Rahimbhoy, my brother. I believe also in 1864. That firm kept books. I did not credit any portion of this Rs. 2,94,200 in the books of that firm. I did not wish my brother to know all about these matters. I had a private account in the partnership books, in which I credited sums received from my father. I can't say without looking if any portion of this Rs. 2,94,200 is there entered. (Witness is referred to the books.) The private account for 1921 in my firm's books shows sums debited and credited. I can't say whether or no the private account in the firm's books contains items of the Rs. 294,200 received from my father. I produce private accounts in the firm's books for 1920. I also produce private accounts in the firm's ledger for 1922. I can't say whether or no any of the items in these private accounts form portion of the Rs. 2,94,200 or not. I never can say till I find my "Beta Khatta" that was stolen. I will swear that these Rs. 2,94,200 were not entrusted to me by or on behalf of my brother, Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy. Alladin had nothing to do do with those Rs. 2,94,200. I turn to private account in ledger of Hubibbhoy Ebrahim's firm's books for 1921. I also produce my private account for 1920 in the same. I did not get a sum of Rs. 1,35,000 in one sum for charitable purposes in 1920 from my father. I got many sums from him at different times. (Private account in the same for 1919. Private account in the same Hubibbhoy Ebrahim ledger for 1923. Cash-book of Hubibbhoy Ebrahim's firm for 1923.) On the 13th December I find an item of Rs. 5,000 paid to my credit in cash. On the 19th January, 1867, I find an item of Rs. 5,000 credited in cash to me. On the 9th May, 1867, I find Rs. 41,000 credited. I find an entry of Rs. 2,400 on the 30th May. On the 21st July, 1867, I find an entry of Rs. 2,068-12 credited to me. On 27th September I find an entry of Rs. 3,391-2 credited to me. On 29th September I find an entry of Rs. 3,302-0-6. On 3rd October, 1867, I find an entry of Rs. 10,195-15-9 credited. I now turn to my father's journal, 27th November, 1866, page 5. I find an item of Rs. 10,000 credited to me. All these items have been credited in my private account in Hubibbhoy Ebrahim's ledger, 1923. These sums that I obtained in 1923 I obtained from those to whom I advanced. I cannot tell to whom I advanced those sums, and the dates on which they repaid, unless I have that stolen "Beta Khattava" of mine. I got these sums to advance from my trade, from my private property, and from my father. My father had died in 1921. These were sums that I advanced from my own personal property, and some from the partnership account, and were then paid to me. I find Rs. 34,000 were debited to me in 1922 and Rs. 11,000 in 1923 in the partnership book. I can't say whether these sums credited in my father's book to my private account were received from my partnership account or not. I can say when the "Beta Khattaval" is produced. I used to credit and debit in my father's book. When my firm wanted money and sometimes paid money, then I debited to my account and credited in my father's book. The items credited in 1923 amounted to Rs. 55,548-12. I did not receive these sums, amounting to Rs. 55,548, from Rahimbhoy Aalladinbhoy, the insolvent's son, to the best of my recollection. I swear, to the best of my recollection and belief, I did not receive them on behalf of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy. To the best of my recollection, this Rs. 55,548 was not the proceeds of goods belonging to the insolvent which were sold. So far as I remember, they were not. If I had my "Beta Khattaval" I could tell at once. I can't say that they may have been. I produce firm's ledger for 1924, my private account page 6. I produce the books of my partnership for 1834. The cash-book is in the case of Muncherjee Bezonjee vs. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey. I turn to ledger of that year, my personal account. On 9th Posh Sud I find Rs. 15,000 credited to that account in cash. This is the book of Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and Company. There is a reference to the cash-book, page 35, English date is 3rd January, 1868. On the 27th January, 1868, I find Rs. 18,000 credited to me in that account. On 13th Maha Sud I find credited by cash and cheque Rs. 7,000. I find there was Rs. 40,000 paid in to my account during that month. I have no entries showing where that money came from, except the entries contained in that stolen "Beta Khatta." I can't say without referring to my books, whether I received that money from Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy. I had, besides this, a large transaction with Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy in that year. In an account in the partnership ledger of 1924 headed Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, I find an account which I call a trade account, and not a personal account. It begins with a balance of Rs. 46,000 against him. I don't find in that account an entry of Rs. 15,000 under date 9th Posh Sud. There is no entry on 3rd Maha Sud of Rs 18,000. On the 13th Maha Sud I find no entry of Rs 7,000 here. I had, to the best of my recollection, a personal account with Rahimbhoy in my "Beta Khattavai." That was the only book in which I had such an account, if there was one. I can't say whether there was such a private account, without referring to the "Beta Khattavai." The entries in the missing "Beta Khattavai" were from 1914 to 1916 up to a year or two ago. They were made up to a year or two ago. I am also informed there is no other account in the ledger of 1931 with Rahimbhoy, except the one that has been marked. I dont remember the exact date, or about the date, that Alladinbhoy went to Daman. I had some correspondence with Alladinbhoy after he went to Daman. I don't remember whether I wrote to him direct, or whether I got some one else to write to him on my behalf. But no one else has got to write except myself. I keep a press copy letter-book. I can't say—I don't remember whether I kept press copies of my letters to Alladinbhoy. Ordinary notes and letters I don't keep copies of. Sometimes I keep copies of business letters, and sometimes I don't. I might have received letters from Alladinbhoy. If I made a search for them, I might find them out. I don't remember for how long after Alladinbhoy went to Daman. I continued to correspond with him.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 11th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 1,965, dated 4th August, with reference to the Waree Bunder level-crossing. Government request the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, to arrange, without delay, for lighting the crossing and keeping it open at night also. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read telegram from Government enquiring when debentures for Dock Loan will be issued. Resolution.—The following reply should be sent:—"Great delay that has occurred in passing Bill will prevent Trustees from issuing Loan at present."

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement week to 9th August:—

16 vessels piloted into harbour.
11 " " out of harbour.
2 " transported.
1 " attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 8th August:—

8 square-rigged vessels entered.
8 " " left.
7 " " remaining in Dock.

BENGAL.

...IDE.—Mr. Edward Brown, third officer of ...ounsellor, is at present awaiting his trial ...f having caused the death of a coolie ...ing on board. The facts appear to be ...he deceased was working in the ...essel last Thursday morning; ...ery was being lifted out of ...g of the steam-winch. ...(accused) called out to ...to come and assist in ...coolies seemed to ...all, and he, in a ...and flung it ...ased on ...the ...the

MR. STREETER,
DIAMOND MERCHANT,
NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON,
AND
...O, CEYLON

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Cliequot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole.....	" 57 0	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	" 28 0	" 30 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Steinwein	" 22 0	..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer.....	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 36 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	..
Les Canons	" 17 0	..

*BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	" 22 0	
Do. do. **2 stars	" 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy ***3 stars	" 32 0	..

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Uzan.....	" 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	(1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4
Do. do.	(1 doz. pints.)	" 3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE	(1 doz. qts.)	" 6 0
EXPORT STOUT	(1 doz. qts.)	" 5 8
Do. do.	(1 doz. pints)	" 3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	"	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881. Rampart Row, Fort.

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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

NOW READY.

A DIGEST OF ALL THE CASES RELATING TO INDIA, decided by the Privy Council and the other Courts in England.
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Price, Rs. 20. Postage, As. 12.
Application for Copies, accompanied with remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay.
13th August, 1881.

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HARNESS-MAKERS,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Hoove Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVER.
THE NEW FEBRIFUGE.
POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PILLS

HAVE been carefully tried on a large scale in the Poona Municipal and Military Hospitals, and have been found most successful. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, states:—"That 18 Pills were given by him with complete success in an obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had failed." (See Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured "Peshawar Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable. (See Punjaub Reports).

In the fever-stricken district of Furruckabad, N.-W. Provinces, they have been very extensively used and were stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona." (See N.-W. P. Reports.)

These Pills contain no "mercury" in any form, and the cure off-hand, without the use of any other medicines.

Sold in bottles each containing ½ Gross and one Gross at Rs. 2-8 and 4-0 per bottle.

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D. FERNANDES & CO.,
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BERENAG TEA COMPANY,
ALMORA, KUMAON.

TO purchase tea direct from the manufacturer has been thoroughly proved to be a true source of Economy. Every Lady in India will find it to her advantage to deal with the Berenag Tea Company.

RATES FOR 1881.

I will deliver free of all charges at any address in India by Parcel Post, provided cash in full is sent with order—

	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Orange Pekoe, or Mixture	.. 5	7	10	14	20	27
Pekoe do.	.. 5	6	10	12	20	22
Favourite Blend	.. 5	5-8	10	11	20	20
Pekoe Souchong or Mixture	.. 5	4-8	10	9	20	16
Broken Tea do.	.. 5	4	10	8	20	14

The Teas are packed in strong tin canisters.

All my Teas I guarantee to be pure and unadulterated, and to have been made with every care under skilled European supervision. Favourite Blend I strongly recommend as a really good every-day Tea.

Give me a trial order, and I shall be satisfied, for I know you will come again.

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MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
...o equal
...A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
...Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
...accompany each bottle.
...ists all over the world.
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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

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Millinery, Dress-making, and Gentlemen's Outfits made to order upon the shortest notice.

Compare our qualities and prices, and you will see that the Bombay Cash Bazaar, is the cheapest house in India.

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Instruments can now be hired on the
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SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
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MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
" Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe " "	216 0	231 0

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FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases...	Rs. 25
" hunting "	" 30
" half-hunting "	" 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 40
" hunting "	" 45
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" open crystal face case, extra fine	" 50
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WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

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REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates:—

In white metal cases	Rs. 60
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The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

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THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices:—

In Silver open face cases	Rs. 40
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The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

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WE receive weekly shipments of our well-known cheap silver lever watches of usual excellent quality.

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SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.
THE RAILWAY WATCH
As supplied to the Indian Railway Companies.

This Watch, although in a German Silver Case, has an improved Patent Lever movement of the finest quality and strongest possible construction, we confidently recommend it to the notice of those of our Customers who require a Watch not easily disarranged by rough usage.

Full Size, Price in German Silver Case, Cash Rs. 50.
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In Silver Case, Rs. 45 Cash.
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Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it, nor to set the hands, this, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

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Of English make with highly finished movements, lever escapement, in hunting, half hunting, or open crystal cases.

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Geneva lever watches, keyless, or non-keyless, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80.

Watch and Clock repairs executed on the premises with care and despatched by experienced workmen. CHARGES MODERATE.
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Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

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BEG to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, and warranted not to stick.

In ordering Chest Measure and Height are required.

	Rs.	as.
Reversible Drab and Black Nainsook, very durable, all sizes, per suit ...	10	8
Drab Twill Vulcanized Coats, will withstand the heaviest rains, all sizes	12	8
Cap of same material, Rs. 3 8; Leggings	4	8
Drab Vulcanized Inverness Capes, best quality, all sizes ...	13	8
Cap to match, Rs. 3-8; Leggings	4	8
Olive Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article...	25	0
Leggings to match	10	8
Double Twilled Black Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, all sizes	35	0
60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	6	8
Ground Sheets, made from the above, each...	24	0
Ground Sheets, Drab Twill, Vulcanized, each	12	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, 8 ribbs	10	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, extra quality, 12 ribbs	15	8
Ladies' Umbrellas, best Twill Silk, best quality	13	8
Best Black Alpaca Umbrellas	Rs. 5-8 and	6 8

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OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.
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Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete Suit.
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" Silk	" 25	"

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

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